RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ABOLITIONIST.

BY OLIVER JOHNSON. XIV.

EFFORTS TO EDUCATE THE NEGRO. It will be impossible for the people of this or of future generations to do justice to the sincerity. courage, foresight and persistency of Mr. Garrison and his associates unless they are fully informed of the state of public opinion at the time when these men began their hard and self-imposed task. On this point I have already presented some striking but painful facts and illustrations, but there is another view of the subject that must not be omitted-another dark shadow to be added to a picture already too repulsively black and hideous. The reader will remember that our object was two-fold, viz.: To emancipate the slaves, and improve the condition of the free people of color. We found the latter class excluded from all but the lowest advantages for obtaining an education for their children. The schools, academies, universities and colleges of the land were, with hardly an exception, rigidly closed against pupils of African descent, and there was only too much reason to fear that many children of this class would grow up in ignorance, vice and crime unless some sort of educational institutions were provided for their immediate benefit. Mr. Garrison's attention was called to this subject while he was in Baltimore, and it was a frequent topic of conversation between himself and place. When he visited New-Haven, after his release from the Baltimore jail, the Rev. Simeon S. Jocelyn, whose death at the ripe age of eighty years occurred only a short time since, was the white paster of a colored people's church in that city. Mr. Garrison naturally sought his acquaintance, and was happy to find in him a man after his own heart, devoted to the welfare of the colored people, and ready to cooperate in any feasible plan for their improvement. He had no faith in the colonization scheme, and was ready to esponse the doctrine of immediate emancipation the moment it was fairly presented to his mind. So far as I know, he was the first white man to conceive the idea of founding in this country a college for negroes, and for what he did and suffered in this cause, as well as for his anti-slavery labors generally, he deserves honorable mention in these sketches. Mr Arthur Tappan, to whom Mr. Garrison was indebted for his release from prison, was also deeply interested in the proposed college, and offered to be one of ten persons to contribute \$1,000 each toward the object. To insure the success of the enterprise it was deemed important that the colored people themselves should cooperate therein; and, as they were to hold a National convention in Philadelphia in June, 1831, Mr. Garrison, Mr. Joselyn and Mr. Tappan agreed to meet there for her in the district school, made no objection; but the purpose of laying the subject before them. They were very cordially received, and by invitation addressed the convention. Mr. Jocelyn, in his enthusiasm, had concluded that New-Haven was the best place for the college, and was full of hope that the enterprise would command the cordial and to the conclusion, from a sense of duty, to open her earnest support of the people of that city and of school to other girls of a dark complexion. The anthe trustees and faculty of Yale. He had even selected a site for the college buildings-"the most beautiful spot," says Mr. Garrison, "I have ever seen. No other part of New-Haven compares with it." They proposed, in their wisdom, that the institution should not be identified in any way with the new movement for the abolition of slavery, but stand upon its own merits and make its appeal to intelligent, upright and bumane men of every class, party and sect. The idea was that even those who were not prepared to promote a scheme for the immediate emancipation of the slaves would yet readily unite in an effort to improve the character

The convention embraced some men of more than ordinary intelligence and worth-men who in a white convention would have won distinction for ability, thoughtfulness and dignity. By these the proposal to found a college was enthusiastically received, and, after a day spent in debate, the project was unnnimously approved, and the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, a colored Presbyterian, of New-York, was appointed an agent for the collection of funds. The matter was confided to a committee, consisting of the venerable James Forten, Joseph Cassey, Robert Douglass, Robert Purvis and Frederick A. Hin- sent. ton, all of Phillad-libhia, and men of recognized scole. It was proposed to call the institution "A Collegiate School on the Manual Labor Plan," and the funds to be collected were to be deposited in the United States Bank, to the credit of cold indorsement of the plan by the venerable Bishop White, and his assistant, Bishop H. U. Ouderdonk. It was also commended by the Rev. G.

and condition of colored people already free.

men of mark in the Presbyterian Church. Against a scheme so noble in its purpose, and se said? Was it not rational to expect that Christians of every denomination, and the friends of education especially, would give it a cerdial support? Who could have anticipated that the people of New-England, proud as they were of their schools academics and colleges, would take of ence at this effort to uplift an unfortunate and downtrodden class of American citizens? Who could have deemed it possible that churches calling themselves Christian, and that were full of zeal to establish schools in heathen nations, would treat with contempt, indifference or hestility this effort to provide the means of education for a large number of children growing up in ignorance in their very midst? Yet it was even so. If the proposal had been to establish an institution for the propagation of leprosy, small-pox or yellow fever, it could hardly have been scouted with a flercer indignation or resisted with a more vehement energy. On every side was heard the exclamation, "We don't want any 'ninger' colleges in America; send 'em back to their own country." It was not alone in places of low resort or among the ignorant and degraded classes of society that this hateful spirit of caste prevailed; it broke out like a leprosy in good society," and even in the Christian churches The Richmond Religious Telegraph, edited by the Rev. A. Converse, a recreant son of New-England, and a graduate of Dartmouth College, published, with editorial commendation, an assument to justify the keeping of the slaves in Ignorance, on the ground that it would be "highly mexpedient, and even dangerous to the peace of the community, to teach them to read and write"; while in regard to the free people of color, the editor declared in so many words: "If they were taught to read it might be an inducement to them to remain in the country. We would offer them no such inducement." When I add that the article in which these views were urged was copied sympathetically, without a word of comment or protest, in The Boyton Recorder, the expositor of New-England orthodoxy, and when it is remembered that this was the very spirit of colonization by which the Northern churches had become so extensively infected, no one at this day need wonder at the hostility evoked by the proposal to found a collegiate school for the Instruction of negro children. The only wonder is that Mr. Garrison and his associates, after the exhibitions they had witnessed of the spirit of caste, were so simple as to imagine that their plan was feasible. But they were very slow to be convinced that the Christianity of the North had become so debased. They said, "It is only a mistake, a delusion, that will quickly pass away, as the vapors of the night are dispelled by the rising sun." It is the only point in respect to which that prescience was seriously at fault. But how could they readily suspect that the churches under whose influence they had been trained, and which they had been taught | county the Rev. Samuel J. May, of bles-ed memory, to revere as the representatives of Christ and his did his earliest and best work, supported by the Ben religion, had entered into a moral eclipse so deep

Founder.

In New-Haven there was a high effervescence of hostility to the proposed college. A city meeting. duly warned, was held (Sept mber 10, 1831), the Mayor, the Hon. Denis Kimberly, in the chair. Distinguished citizens, the Hon. Judge Daggett at their head, made indignant speeches, and the meeting resolved, by a vote of 700 to 4, "That the founding of colleges for educating colored people is an unwarrantable and dangerous interference with the internal concerns of other States, and ought to be discouraged"; that "the establishment in New-Haven" of such a college " is incompatible with the prosperity if not the existence of the present institutions of learning, and will be destructive of the best interests of the city"; and that " the Mayor, Aidermen, Common Conneil and Freemen" will "resist the establishment of the proposed college in this place by every lawful means." Mr. Jocelyn, the white paster of the colored church, appears to have been the only elergyman in the city who had the contage to protest against this frenzied exhibition of colorphobia. The honored faculty of Yale assented by its silence to this imputation put upon its character by the meeting. Dr. Bacon, the popular pastor of the Centre Church, a leading colonizationist, and a powerful writer and platform speaker, did not find his voice on this occasion, but, like his elders, bent before the storm. When the whole tide of colonization influence was running with Niagara force against the proposed college, it would have been an act of sublime heroism on his part if he e of the most intelligent colored citizens of that | had lifted up his voice in its defence, as, twenty of the Missouri Compromise. Of the public opinion that could silence a man of such courage little need

In the face of such opposition the plan for the proposed college appears to have been abandoned as impracticable. A year later Arnold Buffum, president of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, made an effort to establish a colored seminary, but the anti-slavery excitement increased so rapidly as to absorb the time and means of the Abolitionists, and he was compelled to abandon the scheme.

But another and still darker tale remains to be told. In 1832, Prudence Crandall, a Quaker young woman of high character, established in Canterbury, Windham County, Conn., a school for young ladies. Now there was in that town a respectable colored farmer named Harris, who had a daughter, a bright girl of seventeen, who, having passed creditably through one of the district schools, desired to qualify herself to be a teacher of colored children. She was a girl of pleasing appearance and manners, a member of the Congregational Church, and of a hue not darker than that of some persons who pass for white. Miss Crandall, good Quaker that she was, admitted this girl to her school. The pupils, some of whom had been associated with some of the parents were offended, and demanded the removal of the dark-skinned pupil. Miss Crandall made a strong appeal in behalf of the girl, and did her best to overcome the prejutices of the objectors, but in vain. After reflection she came nonneement of her purpose threw the whole town into a ferment. A town-meeting was held in the Congregational Church, and so fierce was the excitement that the Rev. Samuel J. May and Mr. Arnold Buffum, the Quaker President of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, who had been deputed by Miss Crandall to speak for her, were denied a hearing. She had authorized these gentlemen to say that she would remove the school if her opponents would take her house off her hands on fair terms. Resolutions of the most dennuciatory character were offered and supported by feading citizens and unanimously adopted. The leader in these proceedings was Andrew T. Judson, esq., a lawyer of more than local reputation, a Democratic politician, much talked of as likely to be chosen Governor of the State. He was subsequently appointed Judge of the United States District Court. He avowed himself a Colonizationist, and said he was determined that no "nigger" school should be set

But Miss Crandall, unmoved by these mani-

ter. The storekeepers of Canterbury refused to sell her anything, and she was compelled to send to the neighboring villages for household supplies. She Arthur Tappan. The committee obtained a rather and her pupils were insulted whenever they appeared in the streets. The doors and door-steps of her subjected to the action of a dilute solution of the the most odious filth. Had it not been for the help T. Bedell, afterward Bishop of Ohio, and by the afforded her by her father and another Quaker Rev. Drs. Thomas McAuley and Ezra Stiles Ely, friend, who lived in the town, she would have found it impossible to obtain water or food. An attempt was made to drive the pupils away by the carefully and prudently devised, what could be revival of an obsolete vagrant law, which provided that the selectmen of any town might warn any person, not an inhabitant of the State, to depart forthwith, and if the warning should be disregarded and the prescribed fine not be paid, then, | trade paper a new kerosene and spirit lamp has bee after the lapse of ten days, the person might be whipped on the naked body not exceeding ten | Several advantages are claimed for it. The flame clinical stripes! A warrant, under this law, was actually closely to the wick, so that lighted lamps may be car served upon one of the pupils from Providence, but when it was seen that she was not frightened, the proceeding was abandoned. Moreover, the persecutors were baffled by the Rev. Mr. May, of the neighboring town of Brooklyn, who gave the Treasurer of Canterbury a bond in the sum of \$10,000, signed by responsible gentlemen, to save the town from the vagrancy of any of the pupils. Then the persecutors procured the enactment of a law subjectmg to fine and imprisonment any person who should set up anywhere in Connecticut a school for the instruction of colored pupils not residents of the State. When the news arrived in Canterbury of the passage of this infamous and unconstitutional law, the bells were rung, a cannon was death's-head, gold or enamel, with diamend eyes and an fired, and the people gave themselves up to various demonstrations of joy. Miss Crandall was arraigned, bound over for trial, and thrust into jail, two rodsheld in the animal's forepaws. An invisible wire where she occupied a cell just vacated by a mur- connects these objects with a small hermetically-closed derer. Such was the excitement that the local press dared not publish a line from Miss Crandall or any of her friends. In this emergency Mr. Arthur Tappan, the noble New-York merchant who had opened Garrison's prison door, furnished the Rev. Mr. May with funds to enable him to establish a new paper. The Unionist, and made himself responsible for whatever sum might be required to employ counsel for the defence for Miss Crandail. The story of the legal contest that ensued is too long to be told here, It was brought to an end by a technical error in the proceedings, so that no final decision upon the merits was ever reached. The school, however, was finally broken up by violence. Miss Crandail's house was set on fire in the night, and it was saved from destruction only because the sill under which the combustibles were applied was so rotten that it would not burn quickly. A few nights after thisto wil, on the 9th of September, 1834-the house was assaulted at midnight by a mob armed with heavy clubs and iron bars; five window-sashes were demolished, and ninety panes of glass were broken in pieces. For these outrages in this Christiau town there was no redress, and the school was aban-

If anybody wishes to know how it happens that Windham County, by her large Republican majority, has often saved the State of Connecticut from falling 10to the hands of the Copperhead Denocracy he may find the explanation in the facts above related, and in the discussions that ensued. The abolitionism of that county was of the stalwart kind, receiving its impress and its unpetus from men in full sympathy with Mr. Garrison. In that sons, the Burleighs, and others of a no less sterling character. There was in the beginning a Garrisodid not until they were compelled; and when at length the whole sad truth dawned upon their quality was never lost, and that no politiwilling minds, they surrendered their faith in the cal arts could overcome. In other parts of the State

to their faith in Christianity and its Divine and subject to unfortunate dilutions from men of expediency, whose every word against slavery was | tion includes 120 corps, 180 officers and 3,256 speakers. supplemented by two in opposition to "the extravagancies of Garrison." Milk and water is not the diet that makes reform sinewy and powerful. If Connecticut anti-slavery, like that of Massachusette, had been fed from the table of The Liberator, that State, at no time within the last twenty-five years, would have been in danger of falling into the hands of the pro-slavery Democracy. Every county in it would have been as stal vart as Windham.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

INSECTS IN BOOKS .- At the recent meeting of the British Scientific Association, Professor Westwood read a paper interesting to all possessing a library. ed the life history of the various insects which attack books, and suggested some remedies. The caterpillars of the moth Aglessa pingumails, and also of a species or Depressaris, often injure books by spinning their webs between the volumes, and grawing small portions of the paper with which to form their cocoons. A small mite, Cheyletus eruditus, is also found occasionally in books kept in damp situations, where it gnaws the paper. A very minute beetle, Hypothenemus eruditus (Westwood), forms its tiny burrows within the binding of books. The small silvery insects (Lepisma saccharina) found in closets and cupboards where provisions are kept, also feed on paper. A curious example of its work was exhibited in a framed and giazed print, of waich the plain portion was eaten, whilst the parts covered by the printing ink were untouched. The author has been assured that the same fact has been observed in India, where some of the Government records had been injured in the same manner. The habit of the years later, he dared to protest against the repeal | Lepismæ had not been previously recorded. The white ants (Termitidæ), are a constant source of annovance i hot and warm climates, eating all kinds of objects of vegetable origin, of which several instances were re-corded by Dr. Hagen, including the destruction of a stock of bibles and prayer-books. Cockroaches (Blatta orientalis), are also equally destructive to books when they fall in their way. But it is the Deathwatches blum pertinax and striatum), which do the greatest injury, gnawing and burrowing not only in and through the bindings, but also entirely through the volume, and instances have been recorded where not fewer than twenty-seven folio volumes, placed together on a book-shelf, have been so cleanly drilled through by the larvæ of this beetle that a string might be run through the hole made by them, and the volumes raised by the string. The remedies against the attacks of the Anobium upon objects of carved wood must necessarily be of a different character from those used against the book worms, which are the larvæ of the Anobia. In the former case, saturation with chloride of mercury dissolved in methylated spirits of wire or other analogous fluid has been found to be efficient. But with respect to books, it was necessary to have recourse to vaporization, and experiments were recorded in which objects attacked by the Anobia had been placed in a large glass case, made as air-tight as possible, and small sancers with pieces of speinge saturated with carbolic acid were placed at the bottom of the case, and on the recommendation of the author it had been found successful to place the infected volumes in the Bodician Library in a closed box, with a quantity of bename in a sancer at the bottom. A strong infusion of colocynth and quasso, chloroform, spirits of turpentine, expressed juice of green wainats and pyrelogeneous acid has also been employed successfully. Fundation on a large state may also be adopted by having a room made as air-tight as possible, burning brinstone in it, or filling the room with funes of prussic acid or benzine. Dr. Hagen suggests that, by placing an infected volume under the bell-glass of an air-pump and extracting the air, the larvæ would be killed during an hour's exhaustion. the former case, saturation with chloride of mercury

DEPTHS OF LAKES.-In Baikal (Siberia) metres (about the height of Mount Eina), but down ward the bottom constantly descends, and near the op pesite end, a distance of some 350 miles, the depti amounts to 3,766 metres. The measurement far exceeds anything to be found in the Mediterranean Sea which in its deepest part has only 2.197 metres of water. How such an extraordinary depression as that of is a problem which greatly puzzles geologists, but the is a problem which greatly puzzles geologists, but the generally accepted idea is that it was the result of some volcanic eruption in past ages, and a subsequent subsidence of the crust of the earth to a vast extent. The lakes in the centre of New Zealand are equally remarkable in point of depta. The extreme depths of the Taupo and Waikari Lakes in the North, and Lake Wakaripu in the South, have never been fathomed. They are known to be very far below the scalevel.

SILVERING MIRRORS.-The plan of coating mirrors with a thin film of silver, though superior to the old amalgamating process, has some drawbacks. The ordinary treatment is as follows : The glass is laid on a up anywhere in Connecticut. The colored people horizontal table of cast-iron covered with a wooller cloth and heated to 40 deg. Centig. (104 deg. Fahr.) were an inferior race; they could never rise from their menial condition in this country, and they On the glass, previously well cleaned, are poured successively a solution of tartaric acid, and then another ought not to be permitted to if they could. Africa was the place for them, and thither they should be of ammontacal nitrate of salver. Under the influence of the heat the organic acid reduces the metallic sait, and after about twenty minutes the silver is deposited mark and industries among the people of their class. festations of hostility, received into her school fif- on the glass in adherent layers; the whole operation The plan was for the colored people themselves to raise \$10.000, and to collect an equal sum from New-York, Providence and Boston. Then began a series of persecutions of the most inhuman charac- protect it from friction and the action of sulphur vapors often has an unpleasant yellowish reflection. M. Lenoir, of Paris, turned his attention to discovering a process which would obviate this drawback. He has su house were besmeared, and her well was filled with the most odious filth. Had it not been for the help afforded her by her father and another Quaker friend, who lived in the town, she would have the mercury and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering at the glass. To facilitate the operation and utilize all the silver employed. M. Lenoir, by a recent improvement, sprinkles the glass at the moment the mercury and solution is applied with a very fine powder the mercury as contains. The mercury and regulated the mercury and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the mercury and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the property and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the property and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the property and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the property and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the property and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the property and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the property and potassium and property and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the property and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the property and potassium, when an amaigam of white and brilliant silver is formed, adhering the property and potassium and property the mercuran sounds a applied was a very and powder of zinc, which precipitates the mercury and regulates the aronigamation. Airrors thus treated no longer give, it is said, the yellowish images of the silver used alone, but the white and brilliant reflection of the old process without the cimanition of vapors which would be injurious to the men employed upon the operation.

ECONOMICAL LAMPS .- According to a German invented, in which the wick is made entirely of glass ried about without fear of their being extinguished by sudden draughts; moreover, no sparks are liberate from it. With an equal amount of this wick turned up, a much brighter and clearer light is obtained than where and at least 10 per cent of oil is saved. There is scarcely any waste of the wick itself, and the troublesome trimming and cutting to which lamp burners are accus-tomed are altogether needless, for no portion of it is car-bourzed. Used in spirit lamps it greatly increases the heat of the films, and finally, it is claimed that it can be produced and sold at a cheap rate.

ELECTRICITY AS AN ORNAMENT.-M. Trouvé who has recently utilized electricity for many novpurposes, has applied it now to trinkets and articles of ornament. For instance, of two scart-pins one his articulated jaw; the other has a rabbit scated upright on a box with a little bell before it, to be struck with battery, the ebonite case of which is about the size of a eigarette. It is kept in the waisteoat pocket, and actonly when turned norizontally or inverted. When a per son looks at the pin the owner, slipping a finger into his pocket, moves the battery, whereupon the death's hear rolls its eyes and grands its leeth, or the little rabbi-beats the bell with its rods. A shird kind of ornames is a small bird set with diamonds, to be fixed in a lady's harr, and the wings of which can be set. In motion elec-trically.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Edward Beecher will celebrate his golden

ng in Brooklyn one week from Monday, Mr. O. B. Frothingham has improved much n health during his absence in Europe, and it is said that his friends expect he will resume his work in this city early in the coming year.

It is stated that the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Richmond, Va., is the largest in the United States. On a single Sunday its pastor has baptized 598 persons and added nearly 900 to the mem bership.

Converting Jews is like removing mountains. and requires about as much faith. The London society for their conversion has labored in Roumania for four years, and a formight ago the filshop of Gibraltar administered the rite of confirmation at Bucharest to the one convert that represents the sum total of those labors.

The success of Baptist missions among the Teleogeos, in India, is extraordinary. Converts are counted by thousands. Last year alone the number was 10,600, and several thousand more are new said to hav renounced their old faith and to be in a state of prepara-tion for baptism.

The first marriage in Père Hyacinthe's church was announced three weeks ago to take place in ; few days. At present the Gallican Church has in Paris about 2,000 adherents. There is some talk of opening another chapel of the new faith in the working quarter of the Faubourg St. Antoine, and a want of funds is the

churches while adhering more firmly than before abolitionism was less intelligent and less thorough, ently strong footbold in Great Britain. Afready it has

an annual income of nearly \$100,000, and its organize It holds 50,000 meetings in the course of a year in 143 theatres and music halls, besides about 40,000 openair meetings. An estimate of the aggregate of the audiences places it at 2,000,000 persons.

David Macrae has accepted the call to the Caurch at Dundee, of which the late George Giffilian was for many years the pastor. His old congregation at Gourock, who sympathize with his views, are thrown into a curious position by a threat from the orthodox minority, consisting of two elders and the moderator, to have their revenge by deposing the session-clerk, eiders managers and, in fact, the whole congregation prepara-tory to taking possession of the church.

The World, of London, reports that an effort will be made to clothe the laying of the foundation of the Church of the Ocatory at Brompton with unusual prestige, by confiding the function to Cardinal Newman, who will, if his strength permits him, accept the office but adds that the Winter is a trying time for the founder of the English Oratory, who, since his elevation to the dignity of the cardinalate, has become more self-deny-ing in his daily life than ever.

The southern part of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edipburgh, which has been restored at the expense he venerable Dr. William Chambers, the publisher, was opened with special services two weeks ago. The ston work of the edifice had been hidden from view, but is now restored to the condition and appearance which it presented before the Reformation, and the whole forms, it is said, an excellent specimen of fifteenth century ar-

Fears are entertained that the Otis legacy of nearly \$1,000,000 to the American Board (Congregtional) will have as one effect a decline in the contribu tion of the churches. There is after all a good deal o duman nature even in churches. " If it be once seen, says The Congregationalist, in a rather shrewd allusion to the subject, " that these great gifts cause the churches to give less, and so do not allow any great en largement of the work, there is danger that other tes-tators will devote their money to less important ob-

The quarrel at Madras over the Sacred Hair of the Prophet Mahomet's Beard ended in an exciting lawsuit. This hair is called "Aussaree Shareef," and a small pension, besides great honor, is nitached to the possession of it. There were six persons claiming this inestimable treasure. Three withdrew from the contest; one, a woman, it was decided by the judge, could not fulfil the necessary ceremonies connected with the helrloom; and it was decreed that as the third claimant is the eight broiner of No. 4 he shall have the custody of the hair, perform the necessary eremonies, and divide the pref-its with his two relatives.

Dr. Boyd, of St. Louis, by inviting a Uniarian to communion and worshipping with his people in a Jewish Temple while his own church was being rebuilt, has unwittingly thrown the Baptist churches o that city into a strange situation. Dr. Boyd's action was thought to be so far away from close communion, tam that charges were officially preferred against him.
The caurch stood firmly by its pastor and was disfellowshipped-this in spite of the fact that it is and long has been the leading Baptist church in St. Louis, represent ing nearly one-half the membership and about three fourths the wealth of the Church. The Fourth Church next in Importance to the Second, then withdrew from the Association. Another Empilet church fellowed, sthat by far the richest and most influential portion of the denomination is now outside the regular organiza-

Stonyhurst, since 1794 the chief seat of Catholic education in England, is to be rebuilt by the Jesuits at an expense of over \$500,000. The architecture of an old baron; at mansion, with picturesque towers and multon, will be reproduced in it. The Jesuits went to Stonyhurst when driven out of Liego by the French soundings have been obtained, which, for a lake, are truly astonishing. It the upper part the depth is 3,027 nominal rental, of the estate, but eventually they purchased it. It comprises more than 2,000 acres, the whole of which is farmed. So successful has the adminstration been that the income from the estate has been sufficient to support the college, with its very large e tablishment. For the most part the pensions paid by the students have been allowed to accumulate. Stony-hurst dates, it is said, from the time of Queen Elizabeth, and represents the College of St. Omer, which was founded in 1503, and of which the Academy of Lege was

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